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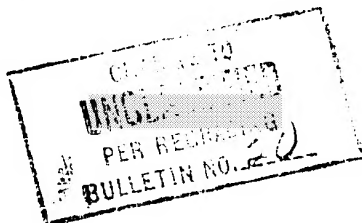
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(May 11 - 17, 1953)

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SUMMARY

Description of a school conducted by so-called Sino-Soviet companies in Sinkiang indicates that the institution may soon become an all-Russian show, even to the extent of using Russian textbooks. A report on Anshan's steel industry omits the use of the term "Ankang." Although admitting Russian direction, the report specifically notes that the Russians came "at the request" of China. The deterioration of Anshan, following its development by the Japanese, is blamed on the Kuomintang, in complete disregard of the confiscation of Northeast industrial equipment by the Soviets in 1945.

With famine and disaster widespread, food production becomes the cadres' prime task. Cotton acreage is cut, and factories making textile equipment change over to heavy machine production to build up the country's military potential. This development suggests that the USSR might supply textiles primarily rather than food or heavy machinery, and this possibility is further indicated in comment on Tibet. Stagnation of Tibetan trade is blamed on "imperialist exploiters," but it is admitted that disposition of "slow-moving wool" offers a problem.

Discussion of the Judiciary stresses the need for further Sovietization of the system. The proposed separation between technical and administrative services is apparently intended to bring judicial administration under direct Party control. Lenin and Stalin are cited to prove that recent judicial changes are in accord with Communist doctrine. However, it appears that the Communist-fostered "public trials," and the disregard for established legal concepts and procedures have created an unfavorable situation. The result is a cautious back-tracking, but it is carefully explained that the existence of "bad elements" and the "unending series of mass movements" in the courts have made the changes essential. New evidence of dissatisfaction is seen among university students, who have now been relieved of extracurricular Party duties and perpetual meetings. Curtailment of student meetings, paralleling recent restrictions on teachers' meetings, suggests that such meetings have failed to achieve the desired results.

Concern over the stability of border areas is indicated by Party activities to organize South China boatmen and by a conference in Peking to secure the cooperation of Moslem minorities. Special efforts are made to convince Moslems of the Soviet Union's benevolent attitude. The impression of concern over the situation in border areas is strengthened by reports that Tihua's Mayor received 109 complaints about bureaucracy and "cadre lawlessness" in one day, and that the People's Liberation Army continues to send "comfort missions" to remote Tibetan areas.

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